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DE POWER OF GRACE.

From the Theological Repertory. now a Presbyter of the Protestant

attendance at places of public wor-

at in the heart, that she dared crushes him in an instant. ain him. She had known too of all others, incomparably the instrumental in adding to the

four first rat

Priced Furi

enced the study of the law, a intimacy with several young teel manners, of good families. to good! This is, bowever, not inscribed on their foreheads.

the precepts of the gospel of Jesus, that this life; and other subjects which bore entertained some hope, that he would at not to describe. He slumbered lightly.

ed, which was before he had attain. When she thus would be heard, he plungserenteenth year. He was re-ed deeper in the mire of his iniquities, to
his view. He judged himself with as much
He arrived at home. He was frequently neither for his virtues nor his take off some of the pungency of the intol-severity as he had judged others. It was engaged in the important duty of private his professional studies.—About this time but was entirely destitute of all erable monitions which he felt; or resort- judgment of condemnation without an atno further attention to religion himself against future reproofs.

such an external conformity to ful at play, and ruminating upon the conse-ness and the utmost deliberation. ni injunctions of the gospel, as his quences of his conduct, and ignominy staring him full in the face, he resolved in all ad now arrived at the very critical the strength of his mind, to forsake this, toin life, at which he was required to gether with some of his other sinful habits. with those of his bed. Not a word me, and makest me to possess the iniquiShe was unapt to learn. He took the cards months' deliberation and consultation by grace, through faith, violated a positive promise, and caused to the fixed ness of his determination. The resolution He arose tranquil. He put on part of his would occasionally glimmer on his benightof the law. His mother's pious was adhered to but until the next solicitaovercast. She however prayed, And he was led like a bullock to the slaugh- nearest his own. He called upon him to pate his gloom. and advised. She could do no ter; or like the infatuated Hindoo, to cast pray. His answer was, "Go to hell!"or she discovered in her son, so himself under the wheels of the car, which

nces of men, who entered the (he calls it strenuous, because he summon- wards heaven his eyes. He saw a frown- the first word had not ceased to vibrate on tranquility of mind. stry without being in possession ed all his resolutions, and collected all his ing God. Hope, alarmed, deserted her his ear, when his conscience, alarmed, strength,) to regain his liberty, he made charge! Despair lowered, and lighted on started up, stifled the remainder, and lashthat qualification for a minister little further resistance to his vicious proel: and she could not conscient pensities, or to the temptations which as sumption; to pray, blasphemy! So intense conception in his mind. To all his other er, who was just on the eve of taking his sailed him. He consented voluntarily, to was his agony, his reason left her throne sins, as well as sinful propensities, and departure for Europe. As it was thought those who at best can be but swim with the stream, or to be borne down for a season, and lawless mania mounted in they were together an host, he bore an there would be a crowden house, he attendby the impetuous torrent, and being past her seut. His phrenzy continued about hatred so deadly, that to repel their influed ed early. The doors were not yet openfeeling, having given himself over unto las- an hour. During this space, he felt hor- ence, he threw out all his guards, or retirthe sinful habits to contend with; civiousness, to work all uncleanness with ror indescribable, and internal pangs which ed, when it was feasible, beyond their were, if this money, which has been ap-

whom have the fairest prospect of being days.

tet them faster, and to chafe erty, and miserable in his bondage, he still

debauchery and vice in intelligent than the rest, were conversing on moral subjects, over a bottle of wine, and from vice to infidelstone to the consummation would never have avowable lever, but for the vilife. He beheld an inconpublic, between his life, and

ted measure destitute of those greediness, his prospect of respectability he could not have endured longer. His reach, to a place of safety.

Meant which nature is never safe of character in this life, was greatly obstances of temptation, and more sourced, and that of happiness in the life to son re-assumed her empire. But the view of the property of the property

off. But every attempt Though conscious of the loss of his lib-ponsible duties of the ministry, to which, in his ears, & startled him from his stupor. He labored under great difficulty because

surpendered—that he was incomparably more wretched the body—in bondage to sin, which ensiaves the soul. Thus a death-blow stricken to his carnal entry all respectively. But at the same time was fear to greatly all respect to the soul of the same inexperienced, swallows are elected with one serious thought; nor of the pleurisy. His sickness was inperishable soul. The said a race, with his comparably for a contended eagerly for which was about a fortigit, bereful and a contended eagerly for which was about a fortigit, bereful and the part which was about a fortigit, bereful and the part which was about a fortigit, bereful and the property of the pleurisy. His sickness was not affected with one serious thought; nor early all re-view of the pleurisy. His sickness was not affected with one serious thought; nor early all re-view of the pleurisy. His sickness was not affected with one serious thought; nor which was about a fortigit, bis mind was not affected with one serious thought; nor early all re-view of the continued assidnously seeking force there suggested to the various circumstances of the object on which he desires to find the torrests which he prayers were many and the undertook of passing away the tedium ever incident to the forgiven, that his day of passing away the tedium ever incident to the such places of public resort, than for race and the specific of the chief of sinners, who, by conclude that his sins were too many and the undertook to prophecy. Again he was tempted to convert the entire the specific of the chief of sinners, who, by conclude that his day of the answer of the chief of sinners, who, by conclude that his day of the same proper to notice and the continued assidiously seeking which was about a fortigit, his mind was not affected with one serious thought; ner entire the properties of the chief of sinners, who, by conclude the sinner the end of the chief of sinners, who, by conclude the his and the undertook of the chief of

one or the other must be abandoned. The some affinity thereto.—He talked his com- some future period hear his heavenly Fa- When, at midnight, there arose a tremendous former he could not do: the latter he did. panion asleep. His reflections were then ther say, Bring forth the best robe and thunder storm. Its distant mormors apting and lacerating remorse, produced by mind, and which, in his opinion, manifested the fatted call, and kill it; and let us eat dashed confusion to his soul. The load

had prayed frequently and fer- vine revelation, and to which our reason- with so little charity or mercy, condemn be broken up—the seed must be sown—pared himself to David, for his adultery the see of ten, and pursued his reassume her infracted authority, & speak thou hast judged with so much severity." cious advice, and repressed his inordinate most solemn engagements, voluntarily en-

pray. His answer was, "Go to hell!"—
His vices had grown into a habit: pargave alms of such things, as he convenientticularly that of profane swearing. On ly could spare;—and thus endeavored to stitution of that religion, which bears in triumph his idol god, and which ed both to hear and use.—He kneeled one occasion, when his irritability was sud-establish a righteousness of his own. In down by his bed-side-for the first time in denly excited, an awful oath revived in his this state he continued a month or two, After this strenuous but abortive effort, his whole life with sincerity! He raised to-memory, and sought for utterance. But without any solid peace, or permanent

tal flame was so nearly extinguished, that by withdrawing from its influence, or when had been given to the poor, his conscience Thus, multitudes of youth, some of he existed rather than lived, for several this is impracticable, by manfully resisting would have approved his conduct.' Now, About this time he was visited by a min- being but short-lived as the insect of an ned him. He however, entered with the

agion of evil company was, in ality; others dragging out a miserable ex- In a few days, it was deemed expedient the subject of these memoirs could not, at the champions of the buskined band, whom time, communicated to the istence, at once a reproach and a pest to to remove him from the house in which he this time, encounter. He therefore resolv- modest heathens esteemed 'infamous.' these memoirs. He was infectthe community of which they are memnow lodged, on account of its being crowdled. He was surprised, when
bers; a few reformed in their morals, and
led with boarders, and of course, noisy.—
life, without declaring to others his relilife, without declaring to other h up to the height from which he become respectable and respected; and a The gentleman under whose direction he gious feelings, or coming forward in the face ing, fasting; thereby hopeing to avert the wery few only, who manifest by their genlie beheld the depth into which
linged. He often made attempts
from the avil with made att ded. But his emerts were so not but ascribe glory to that God, the eximal sink him still deeper—to resink him still deeper—to reher eminence, but a "lower his stubborn heart to bow submissive and to behold in her son, the commencement that is ashamed of me and of my words, in self that he was willing to abandon all, and him. He found himself obedient, at the foot of the cross, and ac- of a work of divine grace, which she con- this adulterous and sinful generation, of to devote himself to the exclusive service a habit of vice.—His chains knowledge Jesus as the Saviour of the ceived was indispensable to qualify him to him will 1 be ashamed before my Father of his God. Though one thing was still enter upon, and discharge the highly res- and his holy angels,' frequently thundered lacking.

the torments which he impartaking of what are innocent amusements," but one step further, form dissipation to riot debauchery and vice in mail at the consummation moral subjects, over a bottle of wine would never have arow.

Tresumption, on the one hand—despair on the other, are, to the awakened sinner, like scincest, and his they were to give place to sengs of deliveration on the other, are, to the awakened sinner, like scincest, and his timidity was so excessive, that he was a fraid to pray in the dark, and ashamed to pray while his candle was burning, lest asome person, walking in the piazza, might behold him kneeling, through his chamber window. He went to bed for the first thing which the subject of these window. He went to bed for the first thing which the subject of these window. He went to bed for the first thing which the subject of these window. He went to bed for the first thing which the subject to have made any molifying impression on his obdurate heart, was, hearing read by his mother, the name of his companions, less dissipated, and more intelligent than the rest, were conversing of deliveration. On one Saturday merning, after he had the operation of the other, are, to the awakened sinner, like timidity was so excessive, that he was a fraid to pray in the dark, and ashamed to pray while his candle was burning, lest as timidity was so excessive, that he was a fraid to pray in the dark, and ashamed to pray while his candle was burning, lest as timidity was so excessive, that he was a fraid to pray in the dark, and ashamed to pray while his candle was burning, lest as timidity was so excessive, that he was a fraid to pray in the dark, and ashamed to pray while his candle was burning, lest timidity was so excessive, that he was a fraid to pray in the dark, and ashamed to pray while his candle was burning. The other had been the other as a fraid to pray while his candle was burning the other had been to pray while his candle was burning. The other had been the other as a fraid to pray while his candle

And he preferred the endurance of the frightful darkness of Infidelity, to the cutregratifying to the curious to be intellectual powers. However, though an part of some of the leading men in the latted call, and kill it; and let us eat mashed confusion to his soul. The load and be merry. For this my son was dead, roaring thunder peals, were to him the latted call, and kill it; and let us eat mashed confusion to his soul. The load and be merry. For this my son was dead, roaring thunder peals, were to him the latted call, and kill it; and let us eat mashed confusion to his soul. The load intellectual powers. However, though an part of some of the leading men in the of the subject of these memoirs, it infidel arowed, he could not, in truth, be country. He arraigned them at his bar, Before it was judged prudent for him to ceeding peal, he expected the messenger of comparatively small moment, said to have been hearty in that cheerless and impugning their motives, peremptorily return to his home, he was visited by an to summon him before his final judge. and of comparatively shall be detail cause. For when the avowal issued from pronounced against them a sentence of unaged and respectable German clergyman. Through excess of fear, the sweat streamsubject. It will nevertheless be that he was a "child of met to state that he was the first born son, that he was the first born son, the belief of a future state of retributinguished public characters, the thought perfect at once. In his broken English, through a night more terrific. He compared himself, "Why dost thou, the replied, "The fallow ground must first through a night more terrific. He compared himself to David, for his adultery for a male child, and had promised, ing powers cannot refuse assent, could ne-others? Perhaps if thou wert with equal it must spring up—it must receive the ear- to Peter for his denial of his master—to Juavers were answered, that "her ver be entirely effaced from his mind; and scrutiny to investigate thy own conduct, ly and the latter rain—it must fructify—& das, for his apostacy. He judged himself are were answered, that "her ver be entirely enaced from his line" and penetrate into the motive which have directed—it, thou wouldst find it quite as sent to school, a distance from her forced slumber, worthy of reprehension as theirs whom the profited by this well-timed and judi-gainst the clearest light, but against the except at short intervals, until he truths which harrowed up his very soul. His whole life, and particularly his past anxiety to reap a harvest, before it had tered into, and explicitly made, without provocation.

serious godliness; and consequent- ed to the most stupifying opiates to fortify tempt to offer any thing in extenuation for tures: but in them, he could discover Cards were introduced. The sight of his guilt, or as an apology for his crimes. nothing but denunciations of wrath against them revived in his memory his former On one occasion, after being unsuccess- This was done with the most perfect calm- him for his past iniquities, in every page. excesses. He was alarmed. A person He could behold promises indeed, made to was wanted to make up a party. He was Then it was, that he saw, or thought he others, none to himself.—He could enter solicited to join. He refused. But at saw, not with the eyes of his body, but fully into the feelings of afflicted Job, when length consented to instruct a young lady, was uttered; yet his message was distinct- ties of my youth.' Nevertheless, the light out of her hand. He played! And thus ed up a young man who slept in the bed sun itself would ere long arise, and dissi- ful. From this time he watched more narrowly, and prayed more frequently, and

ed. He stood on the steps. His reflections propriated to the purchase of a ticket, in order to support a company of idle and there were almost no young of their being prematurely introduced into mind, and particularly bewaited the multithere were almost no young of their being prematurely introduced into mind, and particularly bewailed the multiplace, of improved minds, who the society of men, and before they possess tude and heinousness of his offences. He a volume of Blair's sermons: so justly celeThe play was 'Venice Preserved.' Its nore act in scenes of folly a competant share of discretion and stabili- appeared an utter stranger to such exer- brated for their neatness and elegance of moral was bad; inasmuch as conspirators He was consequently under ty of character, soon settle down in habits cises: and said, "I wish my chance for composition. In one of them he draws a were applauded. The delivery of the fay of living retired in the midst of confirmed dissipation and debauchery, heaven was as good as yours. You have line of distinction between a merely pious vorite actor, was little else than rant-voord, or of associating with those totter under a constitution worn out before led a very moral life, and have done harm and a religious man. The one attends ciferating rant! the farce was, as is usual, replaintance was danger, whose they arrive at the meridian of life, become to nobody.—You must lay aside these faithfully to his duties, in secret; carefulcalculated to excite passions, which, to say has death. Perhaps few young the shame and the outcasts of society, or gloomy thoughts. Too much religion will by avoiding making known to others the the least, are too ungovernable, and replete sink into the grave, with the incumbent confirm you in melancholy, and finally refeelings of his heart; and sedulously guardweight of their crimes, and enter into eterduce you to madness, &c."—The arrow ing against making high professions: the pensities to evil—so feeble our nity with the mark of reprobation legibly which had pierced his soul, was not, how-other declaring, on all suitable occasions, virtue alarmed, starts up, & flies disgusted. apology for sinful indulgences; When the subject of these memoirs, looks skilful, nor the pain allayed, by a nostrom coming forward, bearing his cross in the exhibitions, that he never afterwards felt as a caution against appreciational back amongst the companions of his youth, so perfectly worldly. The shaft was infirst many for single many for single many for ward, bearing his cross in the extinations, that he never an erwards left
so perfectly worldly. The shaft was inface of an opposing world. The sentifirst many for ward, bearing his cross in the extinations, that he never an erwards left
face of an opposing world. The sentifirst many for ward, bearing his cross in the extinations, that he never an erwards left
face of an opposing world. The sentifirst many for ward, bearing his cross in the extinations, that he never an erwards left
face of an opposing world. The sentifirst many for ward, bearing his cross in the extinations, that he never an erwards left
face of an opposing world. The sentifirst many for ward, bearing his cross in the extinations, that he never an erwards left
face of an opposing world. The sentifirst many for ward, bearing his cross in the extination is partially and the partners of his vices; and beholds fixed by an Almighty archer, and none but
first many for ward, bearing his cross in the extination is partners.

The sentiface of an opposing world is partners of his vices; and beholds fixed by an Almighty archer, and none but
for a supplied to the sentiface of an opposing world. The sentiface of an opposing world is partners of his vices; and beholds fixed by an Almighty archer, and none but
face of an opposing world is partners.

The sentiface of an opposing world is partners of his vices; and beholds fixed by an Almighty archer, and none but
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The sentiface of an opposing world is partners of his vices; and beholds fixed by an Almighty archer, and none but
face of an opposing world is partners.

The sentiface of an opposing world is partners of his vices; and beholds for the sentiface of an opposing world is partners.

The sentiface of an opposing world is partners of his vices; and beholds for the sentiface may be created in the soul, a number of them, years ago, already of He could draw it, and assuage the pain volume is not before him. The shame gans,') there are not wanting Christians,

Tears were shed—groans loved it: and the idea of entire emanciresolutions made—all, to nation carried with idea of entire emancibefore he saw the light.

He labored under great difficulty because he could not comprehend how it was pos-Tears were shed—groans loved it: and the idea of entire emancipations made—all, to pation carried with it something alarming except to satisfy him that surrendered—that he was surrendered—that he was prayer, "Lord convict me, and I shall be comparably more wretched convicted." but at the same time was fear.

After his strength was so far recovered, the could not comprehend now it was possible for a just and holy God, to pardon set out, with a companion for a fashiona-such a sinner as he. He had no clear idea between the fatigue of travelling, he sible for a just and holy God, to pardon set out, with a companion for a fashiona-such a sinner as he. He had no clear idea between the fatigue of the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God.

Recomparably more wretched convicted." but at the same time was fear.

Now was the resulting to the same time was so far recovered, as to endure the fatigue of travelling, he sible for a just and holy God, to pardon set out, with a companion for a fashiona-such a sinner as he. He had no clear idea be watering place. He saw the initiality, of the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God.

Recomparably more wretched convicted." but at the same time was fear.

Now was the recovered, the could not comprehend now it was possible for a just and holy God, to pardon set out, with a companion for a fashiona-such a sinner as he. He had no clear idea by the fiercest darts, which diabolical in-

Now he felt the meltings of godly sorrow. Now his sins were hateful; not so much, because they rendered him obnoxious to punishment, as because they were committed against a just & holy God; and because they were in their own nature detestable.

"When in the slippery paths of youth,

With beedless steps I ran ; Thine arm, quesen, convey'd me safe, And led me up to man."

He could no longer restrain the sensibilities of his heart. A flood of tears gushed from his eyes, and constrained by gratitude, he yielded a willing captive to the conquering grace of the Lord Jesus. Now, the burden of his sins was entirely removed from his laboring conscience. Now peace with God flowed into his soul, as a gently gladdening stream. Now, he saw clearly. that God could be just, and justify sinners. Now, was his Saviour inestimably precious to his soul-his beauties attracted and ravished his heart. And now he saw that God had long been ready to receive him, and willing to bless and save him.

There was one thing, which till now, he could not consent to do .- It was to proclaim the gospel of the Son of God, to perishing sinners. He pleaded his inability-his total incapacity, on several accounts. But 'I have chosen thee,' silenced all objections; and 'I will be mouth and wisdom unto thee,' overcame his discouragements. Without conferring with flesh and blood,' he abandoned at once, his former vocation, and immediately entered upon the study of theology: and is now preaching that 'gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that Sept. 14, 1819. believeth.'

MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

From the Philadelphia Remembrancer.

We have just seen a letter, from the Rev. Thomas Raffles, of Liverpool, (England.) addressed to the Rev. Dr. Ely, of this city, lyer and himself have engaged to conduct although very secret, excite all their rage. ny people assembled, more than the house paid for their trouble, than when they entered a new Quarterly Publication, to be entitled the work," Mr. R. remarks, "is to be de- ties of visitors. On the Sabbath the church could hear. I must (nolens, volens,) preach appearance has been regarded by these honest voted to the literature and religious affairs was so full, that an hour before the service a sermon, which the Saviour enabled me and industrious families as a blessing from Heavvoted to the literature and religious affairs was so full, that an nour before the service to do with his blessing. From G— we en, and your institution as a fountain of bliss; of America. We have an especial regard there was no more room, and even the to the latter. Our people, on this side the Atlantic, ought to be more generally informed of the great work of God, which guards and light horse: every thing was you are honored to carry on, on the other; and we include the hope that the lin
If any came through curiosity, one saw al
Thursday after having form of God, which guards and light horse. every thing was in his fine large hall near 300 persons of clusively composed of Protestants. It appears as though government had thus invited us to know vestigator may prove an acceptable and so more than one serjeant wiping from his Thursday, after having torn ourselves from and to edify each other; to become more exemauthentic channel of communication, and mustachioes the tear, which his eye could thence, we went down in the evening to plary, by uniting more closely together. If such thus become a link in that golden chain of sot restrain, and saying in some sort, What the house of a tanner, and hardly were we indeed, hasbeen the intention, which has procurpious and friendly intercourse, which is shall I do to be saved? there were certainpious and friendly intercourse, which is shall I do to be saved I there were certainbinding the two countries closer to each ly more than 4000 people; there were
binding the two countries closer to each ly more than 4000 people; there were
must be held. An excellent pastor who other.-We shall esteem ourselves much some from the three neighboring towns, must be held. An excellent pastor who gratified & indebted by any communication, and from Wtime to time you favor me."

Ely, some interesting, late publications, and weeping, to attach themselves to the from one of which we learn that there is good Mother, as "one day," said he, "the in England " A Continental Society," whose Father will be judge, and no more Father ; object is to propagate the Gospel on the what will become of you then, if you have Continent. The Society has several ac- no Mother!!!" tive and enterprising agents who are ac- M-, Sept. 12. Our man of God, Gtually engaged in evangelizing the papists is gone. His farewell sermon penetrated pate before my coming here; and which I did to tually engaged in evangelizing the papists is gone. His farewell sermon penetrated not even find myself at liberty to propose to a of France and Germany. It seems as if like fire into an auditory of perhaps 3000 the Man of Sin, the Papal Hierarchy, is souls, who were present. The hearers shaken by the civil convulsions in France could not go away; the impression was we serve in the cause of the Bible, can make all plain and repeated preaching of the gospel by Missionaries, whose very names are. from prudence, concealed from the world. We shall make some extracts from the Correspondence of the Continental Society.

EXTRACTS.

cations which they receive from their a- the eight confessed, who was so influenced ness includes Attica and Beetia, with the neighallude, as they could not fail to excite the most lively interest in the minds of all who are concerned for the spread of the gospel; who are marking the signs of the times, and hailing the coming of the Son of man, Institution on the Continent of Europe would be frustrated, were not the names concealed; therefore some extracts only must suffice as specimens of the whole, and the same method, regarding names and places, must be adopted as in former numbers.

The Committee beg to call the attention of Christians of every name to the subject of the Continental Society. Relying for support on that spirit of benevolance which so distinguishes the followers of Christ in this country-which has already wasted the missionary to the farthest shore, and translated the scriptures in-

itself; to him it was a cross. He took it awakened to hear the truth, as the follow there were continually new visitants arer blow, which sank him to the earth. and bring glad tidings of good things." were more people without than within; The sacred scriptures, scattered through they were on the steps, on the windows of but while they read, they need some man way through the croud. At the moment holy books, the things concerning Christ. schoolmaster said, "What, will you preach a part of Addison's hymn, on gratitude to out, effectual means of doing good are the hearers are without?" He asked L-'s God, was sung; & particularly these words, manifested, the harvest is great, abundant advice, and I went out to take my stand on laborers are ready to gather it in; and, a hill. I kneeled down and litted up my nothing is wanting but funds. When the prayer; then I began in the name of the importance of the subject is considered, it Lord before an innumerable crowd of peois trusted that this appeal will not be made ple; for not only the hill where I was

> is true, yet received two payments, five this crowd of people hungry for the word, francs from Mis. K-, and twenty from a and who had come from afar. At first woman of the Ban de la Roche, who has they appeared displeased, and murmured sold one of her two cows to devote the pro-duce to the work of the Lord. She has dear L-, who was preaching; but hardly given 20 to our funds, and, I believe, the had I pronounced a few words than they remainder to assist in forming a fund, by said, "It is not his voice, but it is his means of which Mr. L—, a distinguished spirit, "and I read on their countenances evangelical pastor of M—, may be enatheir pleasure; they were continually bled to make some missionary excursions making signs of satisfaction and joy; not a in the south of France, I think I should smile stirred in this crowd. From my sitrecommend this man to you, and I judge vation I saw the road, and still new troops, that you will be glad in some way to enter like the crusaders, were seen in the disinto correspondence with him, in order to tance; so that at nine, when the seoffer him assistance in his design. He is a cond sermon began, there was an imdistinguished man.

Extracts from B-'s Journal

depriving Germany of laborers! on the Jesus can and will-awaken you, and give contrary, we ought to send laborers into you life and salvation." The Lord enait; it has immense need of them, because bled me to speak with much force and life. the evils that exist are dreadful. The The heavens over my pulpit, the fine heavtreacherous and pernicious works.

In the present days the enemies have a word, it was inexpressible, &c. determined to make a violent attack against the children of the light, and to by the assistance of friendship. L-came strike a great blow at them, and we may with us to G-; there other friends were habitans of our communion; and it will give their hearts. expect something serious. Our meetings, already expecting us. In the evening ma- you joy to hear that they have never been better

The Investigator. "One department of there arrived in caravans, two other par- and below, in the passage, wherever they constituted the only riches of the children. Their

the interesting work,* with which from Curate accused L-, of not making any time to time you favor me." thing of the Mother of God; and conjured Mr. Raifles has also transmitted to Dr. his parishoners, lifting his hands to heaven

and Spain; but more especially by the exceedingly great; the Spirit of God presided in a manner as sensible as striking, which was not only proved by the tears of the auditory, but by a kind of miracle, the most respectable men in the city, all Greeks. which God wrought at this time. Eight The Archbishop, though absent at Constantinomen, among whom there were some ec- ple, was nominated President of the institution; clesiastics, had conspired, as formerly they which honor, it is hoped, he will not refuse to ac The Committee of the Continental So- did against Paul, to cry out during the last Tirnaviti, were elected Vice Presidents; with CHETY beg, before they submit the extracts preaching, "Thou liest, thou art a sedu-six Directors, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. for perusal, to remark, that the communicer of the people." This is what one of The immediate sphere of this Society's usefulgents abroad, are very voluminous, and ve- by grace during the sermon, that he would bouring Isles of Enbea, Salamis, Egipa, and othry important. It would afford them pleas- now weep tears of blood, for not having ers. The Directors seem impressed with the neure to publish the whole, with the names better known G-, and oftener heard him. Testament a school book, and of supplying the of the places and persons to which they The same Spirit shut the mouths of the clergy, who are greatly in want of the Scripother conspirators.

L-is a Catholic priest. Having received and preached the truth, he was much persecu- What an astonishing change (says the Newted. Apprehensive of the consequence of con- York Daily Advertiser) has taken place in Athens, to set up a kingdom that shall never be retire into R.—. A letter of invitation came to Apostle of the Gentiles. As he passed through moved. But the expence of so much print- him from P.—G.—on a Tuesday to that effect; the city, and beheld the devotions of the people, ing would be more than the funds of the and on the Thursday following he received infor- he saw an altar with an inscription " society could bear; and the objects of the determination to shut him up for life in a convent. Accordingly L-, after this notice went scarcely, if ever, equalled by human effort for on the Friday to give in his resignation, and as sublimity and eloquence; and for his labors was he gave it to be understood that he was going to persecuted and scouted. Now, a minister of the R., at the invitation of P. G.; they did not Gospel, from a distant region, has erected a spiridare to execute the determination they had just tual Altar to the Known God, in the midst of that

An Extract of a letter from G-, himself, about his visit to L .- Sept. 13.

day there came several clergymen. In character, which is a great curiosity. The fol-the evening there came some children of lowing is a translation of it— God, as many as filled the whole room, and Pearce Nathanael, reach the prince of nobles and I had enough to do to talk to them for an priests, Salt. How is thy health, my lord and hour or more. On the Sabbath there friend, exalted as heaven and earth? May the were two sermons, at 6 and at 9 in the stitution have already engaged to support a number of laborers in the Lord's vineyard upon the Continent, who travel about from any idea of the torrents of people, house to house, and from city to city, for the purpose of making known the glad times. It is not the purpose of making known the glad times of the purpose of the purpose of making known the glad times of the purpose of making known the glad times of the purpose of the purpose of making known the glad times of the purpose of the purpose of making known the glad times of the purpose of the p

church, and offering up a short prayer. dings of salvation. In many parts of France, night there; and so it was with almost all of the Meditations of the Prophets; five of the of faith, may probably be that which is proved in Luke xviii s However unimportant the external act in Germany, &c. a most ardent desire is the houses; and during the whole night Song of Solomon; and the Hymn of Mary.

With regard to the Book of the Psalms, which If the agreement of the proved in Luke visitants ar. However unimportant the external the externa uttered, every word of which was applitude messengers of peace. They cry, to the top of the fin, on which the Old and New Testaments. In the criminally, been neglected by the Character before six when I went up, there cross more ponderous than the first—anoth- the feet of them that preach the gospel, at quarter before six, when I went up, there Gospels in both red and black ink, that the men The sacred scriptures, scattered through they were on the steps, on the windows of mayer obtain the salvation of the served to open the the church, and were looking in: it was God, as Elias and Enoch did, for ever and should illustrate this subject, and wan the churches in regard to it. The salvation of the served to open the church and wan the served to open the church and wan the salvation of the served to open the church and wan the served to open the church and the served to open people's eyes to the value of the truth; necessary for me to have a guard to make to teach them, and to explain out of the that I was going to mount the pulpit, the After the morning service was performed, Extensive fields of usefulness are pointed in the church, when the greater part of the word of truth, O Salt, prince of princes! speaking, was covered, but also that oppo-Copy of a Letter from N-, Sept. 10, 1819. site, even to the forest. An eye witness Before I continue the account of my estimated them from 15 to 18,000, another ourney I should tell you that at S-, I have above 25,000. You may imagine what was aid the foundation of a little auxiliary to passing in my mind. The fine morning, sacred music, and a hymn adapted to the occathe Continental Society. I have only, it the sun rising behind us, this beautiful sky, mense crowd, as if all S- had been collected to this point. I preached from the Gospel; "1st. You are all dead in your Ah, my dear brethren, do not think of sins, (if you are not converted.) 2nd. But have excited in them a zeal and a desire after the most impious irreligious writings abound en itself led me every time I looked up, to those worthy pastors, by shewing to repenting in it, and many persons are ensuared by conjure these good people to make his eter- crime, the path of righteousness. You will have nal abode the end of their pilgrimage; in

S-, Sept. 18. We were brought here left A--, not a day has passed in which I have not preached to a stated congregation.

BIBLE SOCIETY IN ANCIENT ATHENS! Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton. Athens, 21st August, 1819.

I have news to communicate which will fill your hearts with joy. Athens also is become the reat of a Bible Society !

This was an event which I dared not to anticisingle individual, until the third day after my arrival. But the God, whose we are, and whom hindrances give way, and erect monuments of his mercy wheresoever he pleases.

The Athens Bible Society was formed yesterday. The committee is composed of twelve of

cessity and utility of making the modern Greek both for their churches and their people, tures. with the ancient and modern Greek Testament.

tinuing to preach in his own place, he wished to since the time when it was visited by the Great mation that the authorities had just come to a UNKNOWN Gon."-The character of that God the care and protection of Athenians themselves.

In the publication for Feb. 1820, is a letter from about his visit to L--. Sept. 13. an Ethopian King, to Henry Salt, Esq. British I was already expected here. The next Consul at Grand Cairo, printed in the Ethiopic

"May this epistle, which has been put by

of Ethiopia may admire them; and that thou ly to us in this place, that some able to navest obtain the salvation of the self-existing

"This Epistle, which has been written by Wa ha Dinghel, brother of Laesta, whom you loved, is, my lord, to inquire after your health; from

"Remember me in your prayers, and love me; for I shall love you much; even as you have loved my brother Laesta. And may preserve you, both in your going out and coming henceforth and forever. Amen."

PARIS BIBLE SOCIETY .- First Anniversary.

On the 6th of December, 1819, the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, held its General Meeting in the Church of the Augsburg Confession, under the Presidency of the Marquis de Jaucourt, Peer of France. The meeting opened with a piece of sion. The Rev. M. Marron afterwards offered up a prayer. The Right Honourable the President then addressed the Meeting in a speech, of which the following is an extract:

"A Report carefully drawn up, will inform you of the manner in which your affairs have been conducted; of the institutions formed after the plan of your own, or as branches to it; the interesting correspondence with the Consistories, the pastors, and other individuals, who by their zeal and their measures, powerfully contribute to the good you have already done, and to the wellrounded hope which you may indulge of doing in labour, and in praise to God and still mere. Among our worthy pastors there are some who have had an opportunity of giving an example which no doubt, will be eagerly imitated, and on which I cannot forbear expatiating for a moment.

"The Rev. M. Sauter, of Marsailles, and the Rev. M. Rang, of La Rochelle, have penetrated into the prisons of Toulon and Rochfort; they have become acquainted with those among the unfortunate, who were born Protestants; they word of God; and your Committee, at their request, have sent them a sufficient number of the Bibles and Testaments. These books have been received with respect and gratitude. Thus an Christ, while the tear of love and affections an opportunity, Gentlemen, of observing that indefatigable activity with which those Members of the Committee, whom you have honored with your votes, have in the midst of the immense population of this metropolis, searched for the in-July 14. While I was on a visit to L, * would hold. Upon the staircase, above tions where the labour of the head of the family

" The beginning of the nineteenth century at has more than 600 converted persons in taches itself to the end of the sixteenth, and the relative to the progress of religious or lit- July 22. Last Sunday the preachers his parish, at three quarters of a league grandson of Henry the Great has kept all the enrelative to the progress of religious or literary institutions among you, with which
you may be able to furnish as:—and we
trust that we may assure ourselves of your

The standary the s I most sincerely thank you for all your val- out to him, "Mr. Curate, can you prove ner, that we were, as it were inundated very secret of their hearts, now assembled in nable communications, and especially for that ?" and then went out. At -, the with the waters of eternal life. Since I churches opened or rebuilt by a royal hand, will proclaim, in the presence of the Most High, their fervent wishes and their lovalty."

REVIVAL IN SHERBURNE, N.Y.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

The work of grace in this place commenced about the first of October last, and have been recently baptized, and I expe continued through the fall and winter. In baptize some in that place on the next ladi most of its general features it has been like other revivals; but in some, it has been different from any which I have before seen, or of which I have read. It has been peculiarly comforting to God's people ; happifying we hope to many sinners ; I am informed, that a very serious attention and certain it is that great glory is due, and religion, is progressing in that and some will be given to Christ on account of it. Adjacent towns. The revival commence and the special effect which it has had upon this Church, has been an accession of one the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the mercy of God, through Christ, in the life in the li this Church, has been an accession of one Rochester and its vicinity. In Plymouth hundred and eight members by profession.

It is now, not saying too much of this place, to say that the weight of talents, induence and property, is in the Church: and it is hoped that all these will henceforth be sacredly devoted to the building, and constant advancement of the Great Redeemer's kingdom. The principal means which have been employed, besides the ordinary ministration of the word, have been familiar conference meetings: visiting from familiar conference meetings; visiting from sual proportion of males, are among the con house to house by two and two, for short and close conversation on the state of the soul, and a preparation for death; and in addition to this, there has been much prayaddition to this, there has been much prayer, besides the ordinary methods of prayer There are about two thousand inhabitants as mentioned by your correspondent from Smyrna. The prayer alluded to, was for two brethren or sisters to agree and pray some plain, sensible, devout Christians, in the seemed to me the sense of the sens produced here, when the practice was extensively gone into by the Church, was such as is rarely witnessed. Without a very great degeneracy of feeling and feet and mothers in Israel. They seemed with the condition of Jerusalem. In general, the feet and mothers in Israel. They seemed with the condition of Jerusalem. In general, the feet great degeneracy of feeling and feet. according to Matt. xviii. 19. The effect once proud & polished city, and placed it under very great degeneracy of feeling and faith- were awfully insensible of eternal realists in consequent fulness among this people, they, certainly, after what they have seen and felt, can never again doubt the faithfulness of God, nor the efficacy of prayer as a means of the salvation of sinners.

It is quite doubtful, whether the extent and richness of the promise above alluded At an evening conference I have obs to, is sufficiently felt, understood or believ- males present, who came two or three miles presents are the males presents. ed by Christians in general: and whether bad snow path, on foot; such was their

If the agreement and persevering in of God. It seems truly desirable, cen "full of faith and of the Holy Ghes churches in regard to it. The histon its adoption in this place, will ever be esting to us; and we believe many bless God to eternity, that it was every sued amongst us :- We also feel to a bute the whole of it to the special age of the Spirit of God. But for reasons when need not bere be named, more will hot said in regard to it in this place.

As in most other revivals, many in place, have obtained hope in the merce God through Christ, who have not as ye nited with the Church. From one fam however, we have received during awakening, the father and mother, three of their children. From anoth the mother with four of her children. another instance, we received a mother with three of her children and four of h grand-children. Of the whole number ceived, forty-seven were males, and any one females. The number from the of young people, was sixty-two Sa eight hundred have been received the winter past, into the Churchesite vicinity. Let then the whole Church w Lamb.

JOHN TRUE Sherburne, March 29th, 1820.

REVIVAL IN ATHENS, OHIO Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at A Ohio, to his friend in Ross County, Ohio, March 27, 1820.

The reformation hinted at in my last, he increased, and is still increasing. Ye had the privilege of commemorating the of our departed Lord and Savior; and their pressible joy to see the number of 37 ade the church, who professed their faith it le down their cheeks. This solemn, but play scene, drew tears from most of the congre present. Those who have been admitted nearly all young men and women.

Christians are much engaged for Christ. thers and mothers, whose children have m Christ their choice, are filled with joy and gr tude to God, while they clasp their offspring

"Among the 37, I saw an old grey-headed ther who seemed to be on the margin of the gra My heart was not a little pleased to see suc sight; the aged coming at the eleventh hour of

The inquiry, What shall I do to be say is heard in almost every family and stree town. The number now seeking the Lord is ry considerable. The question is often put, H you feel in Christ? Sometimes it is answer with joy, and triumph in the cross of the Rede er; and, at other times, with a deep sigh,

complaint of a heart hard as a rock. "It is a heavenly season with us; and I thou it would be too selfish to have all the feast to self. Before this sentence was completed, s ral friends of Christ came to my toom, and so ted me to attend a meeting appointed in mourners to express their feelings to end al l accordingly went; and when I esteet room, I beheld about 35 persons, bathed at and lamenting the folly of their past con They rose up, one by one, and pledged is selves, that they would serve the Lord, let ers do as they might. I never witnessed so

have found their foundation shaken to its on Moralists & the grossly profane have fled to Ch

Extract of a letter from Fabius, N.Y.

March 30, 1820. There is now a most glorious revival of gion in Homer; I believe more than fifty per have been baptized within six weeks. also a powerful work of grace in Smithfield, twenty miles east of this place; about set

From the Concord Ober Letter from a respectable Correspondent

April 3, 1820. DEAR SIR-I have received a letter in acquaintance in Plymonth, in Vermont, by The revival commence followers of Christ; a greater number think enjoy religion; and from 50 to 100 are not der serious im ressions. The awakening in peared at conference meetings, which we lowed by local and the serious in the serious owed by lectures and prayer meeting, till tention became pretty general and exter Many who have been obstinate and units have been brought to cast away the weath their rebellion, and bow to the sceptre of its

ous work of divine grace on this Island of the

and mothers in Israel. They seemed to or three appeared to be serious in consol losing near relatives. The attention make its appearance the first of Decem progressed slowly for a number of weeks it has become more general and power have religious meetings every day of ere the week, and the assemblies are crowded

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vever believ bered, tha er states, whi ded with a t design, will by her landable suffer the famish and on of the pub nd that when they shall re harities of the ver the state shut up thei their own coun nce and sin. who think u of the her ne case is e ad. If any th

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the following fa e State of Mai yed by the Socie 120 Towns and tion of more the dar, settled mir ed over an exte They cannot be iciently nume en organized, rumentality of o and must for ent, or nearly s privileges of nication signed alf of the churc

these, Towns, years, when one us three weeks c in a very touchi. We are inde en are growing up g indifferent about uring bold in sin. der our case, and able Missionary. e denied. You wi we plead for the a he advancement of a specimen of w many towns. In and these are fift mart cast of the Pe is but one congre have been much of the towns and

tegular preachi of society consequently of life can eas ties of Somerset, and Lincoln, the se facts, it is hop hase facts, it is hop synapathy, and synapathy, and synapathy, and synapathy, and synapathy, and synapathy, and synapathy religion. With the bread of life madamishing for it, as in the pear hase the is believed that the not treat with neg of those who are but copel. They have possess the gospel, them. It is an in the preached too time.

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Society, which, in a measure, seems by the Christian public; but for apport are neither few nor Manachusetts Missionary Society is though never large, for sevcen gadually diminishing. Some ncal members, who annually reasure the charities of their peo-The numerous and pressing tion to the cause of Domestic Missions.

By order of the Trustees. eled other congregations to divide ferings and to give only a part to of missions in our own country.

causes have conspired to lessen

this Missionary Society so consid-

is treatury can no longer meet its The annual subscriptions, ontributions for the year ending, did not amount to twelve hun-Whereas the expenses of the Socieyear ending May 25th, 1819, were were compelled to employ sevwholly to drop others from their nents; and yet they anticipated sed to send any Missionary to several med to sent very pressing applications, which very pressing applications, pade for assistance. mals for assistance of the Society at no very Board must recall their Missionathose fields they have long occuwhere the gospel has been faithfully have been planted and watered in the s, under the patronage of this Society, fall to experience a famine of the word; ireds of her spiritual children must be

and no more receive from her hand the

ever believed that no cause exists why y should not be supported ; and when ded with a liberality worthy their bebeign, will not the friends of Zion ask, suffer the eldest of the daughters of her anish and die !" Every feeling of their athe prosecution of their benevolent dead that when their wants are generally they shall receive their full proportion greatly promoted in several sections of the town. ties of the day. Surely those who the state of the poor heathen, and that up their bowels of compassion towho think too much is done for the of the heathen, and not enough for time case is equally deplorable in our supply the wants of our own countrymen, of the Report :we send assistance to distant nations or the ocean, an object is here presented, anot fail to gratify their wishes. les to aid in carrying the gospel to the ein our own borders, who are beseeching end them assistance.

the following facts are stated. Let them usly considered, and it is believed every heart will cheerfully obey this call for pubhe State of Maine, where the Missionaries 130 Towns and Plantations, containing a age of sin." tion of more than 120,000 souls, destitute lar, settled ministers. These people are d over an extensive region, and generally They cannot be embodied into congregaficiently numerous to support a religious . la many of these Towns, churches en organized, cherished and increased by nentality of Missionaries. They have and must for a time to come be wholly t, or nearly so, on the charity of others privileges of the gospel ministry. In a signed by a committee of seven of the church and congregation, from Towns, dated March 17th, 1820, We had been destitute of preaching ers, when one of your Missionaries came withree weeks ago; for whose faithful laender you our sincere thanks." They a very touching manner for assistance in We are indeed a destitute people. Our we growing up in ignorance of the pubsantes of the gospel. The people are be-indifferent about the Sabbath, and some bold in sin. We pray that you would our case, and send us a pious, prudent, Missionary. We feel as though we can-

0 to 100 are o awakening tings, which er meeting, til ement of Christ's kingdom." This specimen of what is annually received neral and ex towns. In the whole county of Washtinate and un e are but two congregational minisaway the wel hese are fifty miles apart. Along the the sceptre of east of the Penobscot, from Bluehill to ers the stoutes distance of more than ninety miles, f families, and one congregational minister, and his re among the towns and settlements are destitute entleman in this ar preaching whatever. The moral February 9, 18 thing a great at a this Island of sand inhabitant the whole Isla merset, Kennebec, Oxford, Haulincoln, there are many missionary h are already white to the hervest. October, 1 so facts, it is hoped, will not fail to excite out Christian hey seemed to inted with the ung their harp ning over the ce to do something for the relief of ale regions. Will you not lend your nd co-operation in the charitable de-In general, the Will you not give something al of life may be given to those, who he attention first of Decem imber of weeks ag for it, and that it may be again ted that the friends of the destitute, at with neglect this call made in beal and powe very day or evolution are crowd liparts of the two or three ments are the column at the liparts are two or three ments was their who are beseeching us to send them They have strong claims upon us, the gospel, and the means of sending it is as necessary that the gospel eached to them as to ourselves; and such was their lo to be saved. truction is likely to be as useful to ir children, as in any part of the and the fulness thereof, and all

Missionary Society, principles of the divine government, He that with the religious character of the candidate? front teeth large, and separated from each other watereth, shall himself be watered. He that hath pily on the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hash given will he repay him. Give and of this communication is to bring it shall be given unto you. It is certain also the more cheerfully and liberally we give to send the gospel to the destitute, the greater blessing will that gospel be to us and to our children.

The clerical members of the Massachusetts of the kind in this country, hav- Missionary Society, are particularly and respectfully requested to bring its concerns distinctly though never large, for sev-before their people; to acquaint them with the embarrassing state of the Society's funds, the seed from the first, have con- pressing calls upon the Board from many destiands with a liberality worthy of tute towns for Missionary labors, and, on a day tation. But in the lapse of time, previously appointed, to take up the collections of their people to aid the objects of the Instituremoved, and their successors in are desired to circulate the information in this tarued these charities into paper, and to endeavor to awaken public atten-

S. WALKER, Secretary to the Board. Danvers, April 15, 1820.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1820.

An interesting extract from the Eleventh Annual Report of the School Committee in Boscawen, N. H. is contained in the "Concord Observreal countries hundred dollars. The Trus- er" of the 10th inst. It appears that the town is divided into fourteen districts-that during the d Missionaries for a shorter term last winter term, fourteen masters and one mistress were employed -of these thirteen were relinincents of the present year. They gious teachers, and twelve had prayers regularly in school -the whole number of scholars was four hundred and fifty-four-these were well classed, supplied with suitable books, happily governed, will be reduced within very narrow and constant in their attendance; they made uncommon advances in reading, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic; some of them attended to rhetoric, logic & chemistry, & others and the Latin and Greek languages.

But the most pleasing fact recorded in this re port, and one which ought not to be noticed without the liveliest gratitude to the "God of all grace," is, that the great revival of religion in this town, (of which the last No. of the Recorder, contains an account,) commenced in one of these abered, that the Missionary Societies in schools. A graduate of Dartmouth College, was grates, which were instituted to carry employed as the instructor of a private school, to the destitute in our own country, which was opened in Sept last, and continued for two months; during which time, through the Sunchusetts, which has so distinguished instrumentality of his exertions, fourteen of his ir laudable deeds in this day of Christian scholars were bopefully "born agnin." This success of his zealous and well directed efforts, at prompt them to answer no. The offered an inducement to the people of other discannot allow themselves to doubt the tricts to employ instructors of the same religious of the public to afford them reasona- character; and it is through the medium of these winter schools, that the work of the Lord has been

The religious awakening, so far from impeding or defeating the object of a course of classical studies, has led the scholars to form a more just estimate of the value of time-to apply more ner own countrymen, who are perishing estimate of the value of time—to apply more more and sin. Nor will they withhold as- faithfully to their regular studies, and make an unusual advance in knowledge. While nothing has been lost in point of literary improvement, ad If any think we ought to act upon very much has been gained in point of spiritual mople that charity begins at home, and benefit. We insert the concluding paragraphs

"From such a view of our late schools, we ought in justice to say, that parents are to be issited to act in accordance with their commended for their laudable desires and exertions to benefit the souls, as well as to enlarge the minds of their children. Children are to be commended, for their ready improvement of their sany ask, "why ought I to aid the object liferary and religious instructions; religious inmmended." For the information of structors, for their fidelity in leading their pupils in the paths of science and true wisdom. And, above all, God is to be praised, by this whole people, forever, for his boundless grace manifested to our youth, many of whom, no doubt, will hail the year ending in 1820, as their glorious red by the Society chiefly labor, there are jubilee! the year of their release from the bond-

"Your Committee will conclude, by adding, that the education of your children is evidently rising in connexion with religion; and therefore would solicit your particular attention to a wise choice of teachers for them in future. You certainly have the strongest motives to employ those who are capable and pious; as you would discharge a most sacred duty; as you would regard lend your aid in guiding the children of your love in the path of knowledge, and in the way of holiness, in expectation of meeting them in heaven."

To what point, we would ask, could ministers and churches direct their efforts for the revival of religion, with better prospects of success, than to the employment of pious and zealous instructors? The youth who compose our primary schools are susceptible of deep and permanent impressions from the conversation and example of those whom they respect; and they scarcely respect any individual in society so much as the man to whom their parents have entrusted their education. If his fidelity and kindness attach them to id. You will excuse our importunity, him, he becomes their oracle—they imbibe the salvation of immortal souls, spirit he discovers—they revere the opinions he spirit he discovers-they revere the opinions he expresses-they imitate his general deportment. An instructor who is beloved, may mould the mind and disposition of a child, while in its forming state, into almost any shape ; he cannot indeed inspire him with that faith which is the gift of God, but he may give him distinct and exalteen much interrupted by ill health. ed conceptions of God, and of his own obligations; or, he may weaken any religious impresconsequent on such a dearth of sions previously formed,& prepare him for a course can easily be conceived. In the of dissipation and hardened rebellion.

Indeed, the natme and extent of this influence is generally admitted, and we need not consume time to prove what no man of experience and athy, and loudly call on your piety observation, especially what no believer in revelation will deny-" train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not desuicating to them the ordinances of part from it." A few exceptions, and those of an equivocal character, cannot destroy this general rule, nor materially diminish the encouragement it extends to early & faithful instruction.

Why then in Christian societies, is so little attention given to the religious qualifications of instructors? Are not the inquiries usually made respecting the candidate for this important office (the most important in society after the office of the ministry) confined to a few points of inferior magnitude ?-has he knowledge sufficient ?-is et it be supposed that what is given he decent in his manners?—is he correct in his eroleut objects, is a real loss of prop- morals ?- these are the points to which examination is usually limited, and we wish that even the following description is furnished by a Tutor hest, we have received from his hand; these were more regarded, for nothing is more of one of those institutions, as the nearest that a portion of what God has given us certain than that a firm adherence to them by can be recollected:—"John D. Bovee is supposed

is the beginning of wisdom," or that it is the part of a gentleman to neglect and scoff at religion ? and that those who continue to enjey the benefit is it expected that he will have no regard what- of them are worthy of their patronage. ever to the subject of religion in the course of his instructions?—that he will leave the minds of his scholars as free from any bias as he found them? This is impossible. Though he say not word in disparagement of religion, yet his negect of prayer, his manifest indifference to all that concerns the glory of God, and the eternal welfare of the soul, cannot fail to leave an imprest the following is an abstract; sion on all under his care, unfavorable to the sucents or ministers.

If it be granted that instruction in the rudimon schools, it certainly ought not to be the ultimate object ; nor ought it to be forgotten that the knowledge in the youthful mind, are the explaining and arging of those obligations which result structor, who is zealous according to knowledge good work. for God, if in other respects equal, has vastly the advantage over the instructor who is recommended only by his talents and his morality; he is able to use motives of the most commanding energy, and so second his personal influence by appealing to the authority of the God he worships. And that deep sense of responsibility which per- admitted since the last annual meeting. About to the interests of his employers - he has respect not only to his popularity or emoluments, but "to the recompense of reward," to the decision of may reasonably anticipate as large a number as the last day. While he conveys religious instruction therefore, he will be closely attentive to his professional business-while he attends to the weightier, he will not neglect the lighter matters. And if, in connexion with the ordinary duties of his office he succeed in storing the minds of his pupils with divine knowledge, and inspiring their hearts with love to God-how great the evils from which he preserves them in future life -how many the blessings he prepares them to receive-how incalculable the good he accomplishes for society-what a revenue of glory he brings

If the difficulty of obtaining religious instructors be objected as an argument against the attempt, we are ready to oppose to it our firm conviction that the difficulty exists chiefly in imagination. Where are the pious youth under the care of Education Societies? they are commonly well qualified for instructing our primary schools, and need the assistance which might be derived from this source in prosecuting their course ofeducation for the ministry. And are there not many pious young men in the majority of our towns, who, if they had suitable encouragement, would soon qualify themselves for this office? We say nothing of the pious youth in our Colleges, for they are commonly employed, and sometimes much to their grief, in teaching A, B, C,-a task that ought to be invariably performed in the nursery.

Let our churches enter into this subject with spirit-let them remember the vows that are on them to educate their children religiously, and then inquire whether they fulfil those vows by giving them in charge to instructors who have not the fear of God before their eyes! Let them use their united influence to procure good and faithful men-to assist them when procured-and indispensable qualification in the instructor of

REVIVALS.

The glorious revival of which we have heard in Union College and the vicinity, we learn by a letter in the Middlebury "Reporter," commenced at Saratoga Springs some time in October last. Thirty-five persons were there added to your own satisfaction on earth-and as you would the church. About the last of December it commenced at Malta, 10 miles from Schenectady, under the labors of that highly favored servant of God, Mr. NETTLETON. In the language of the writer, "the deist and universalist, the drunkard, the liar, the gambler, and the swearer were alike made the subjects of this heart breaking work." "Four months ago, Christ had no church there."-A church is now organized and contains eighty-five members !- In Stillwater, the Lord is doing wonders. On the last Sabbath in February, one hundred and three were admitted to the church .- In Pittstown and Seaghticoke, towns on the opposite side of the river, multitudes have lately been turned fromd arkness to light .-In Ballston the prospects are cheering. On the third Sabbath in February, sixty were united to the church. At a meeting for enquiry on the following Monday evening, there were fifty asking anxiously " what shall we do to be saved ?"the work is increasingly interesting, and extending to every corner of the town. In Schenectady, it is about seven weeks since any tokens were observed of God's special presence, and there are fifteen hopeful converts, beside nearly are twenty eight students rejoicing in the hope of an interest in the Saviour, and about the same number under deep conviction.

A letter in the "Watchman" from G. F. Davis, South-Reading, slates that in that town between sixty and seventy have been hopefully born again-many more are anxiously enquiring, one hundred, it is thought, have passed from death to life within six weeks-these are principally among the Methodists .- At Saugus a goodly number have recently been translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. In Stoneham and Lynnfield revivals have commenced, and some precious fruits are already produced.

The Impostor Described .- In the Communica tion in our last, respecting the impositions of John D. Bovee upon two of our Charitable Institutions, there was no description of his person. In order or and needy, is the right way to our Committees, would greatly thin the ranks about the middling size, small black eyes, very Preacher, itev. Wm. Gn we possess; for it is one of the of school-masters? But why have we no concern black hair and large whiskers; his two upper subject, "Regeneration."

Why not ascertain whether he will make his the distance of nearly an eighth of an inch."

We hope, if any instance of sacrilegious concided sub silentie, by a decided majority, against duct like the one above alluded to, should occur, a postponement to the next session of a revision

er he will teach his pupils that " the fear of God it will be promptly exposed. This will tend to of the Tariff of Duties on Imports. their prevention in future, convince the benevolent that their charities are vigilantly guarded, looking to a System of Internal Texation.

> SALEM STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL. On Thursday, 6th inst. (Fast day) the Scholars of this Institution were publicly examined, in the

presence of a large number of spectators. The exercises were highly interesting, and the Scholars acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. After the examination had closed, the uperintendent made his annual Report, of which

cess of any other means that may be used by pa- of the Salem Street Sunday School, at the com- such part of the appropriation of ten millions of mencement of the sixth year of its existence, the superintendent would express his devout acknowledgements to the Author of all good, for ments of science be the first object of our com- his protection and support of the Institution, from Many have been the disits commencement. couragements under which the School has labored; but fle, who rules over all, has enabled us nost effectual means of fixing the principles of to surmount them; and by his kind and protecting hand has it been continued to the present time. To him, therefore, be "all the glory, ours the boundless bliss," of having been made his from our relations to God and eternity. The in- humble instruments in carrying on this great and

Previous to the formation of this Society, in April, 1817, two hundred and ninety-nine fren had been admitted. Since which, the names of three hundred and seventy-one have been placed on the books; making, in the whole, six hundred and seventy children who have received, or are receiving, the benefits of the School. Of this number ninety-six have been vades his minds, renders nim scrupulously faithful one hundred and fourteen now belong to the School, of which number between eighty and ninety usually attend. As the season advances the School may be expected to increase, and we have usually attended during the summer in form-

former years." The School is now supplied with 3 male, and female teachers, beside the Superintendant. Since the Society was formed, there have been distributed about 100 Bibles, 150 Testaments, 50 Prayer Books, 200 Psalters, 300 copies of the Youth's Manual and Catechism, 150 Cummings's Questions, and 50 spelling books, together with too frequent. The unhappy felons, manifested several hundreds of tracts and other books, and several thousands of hymns, of which no account can be given. Making more than 1000 books. and several thousands of hymns, distributed in 3 years. No account can be given of the books, &c. distributed during the 2 years preceding the formation of this Society. May we not indulge a reasonable hope that much good has been

one by the distribution of so much useful matter. It has not, heretofore, been the practice in our Reports, to state the number of verses, &c. recited by each Scholar. It has been our great aim to impress upon them the importance of their understanding what they learn, even if they should, in consequence, get shorter lessons. That it may not, however, be thought that they are behind those of other Schools, in this respect, the following statement is given, of the lessons recited by a few individuals during the last quarter.

Thirty children have recited 7358 verses from the Bible, & 1038 hymps, answers to Catechism, and Cummings's Questions; making 8396 ver-ses, &c. in a quarter, or 33,584 in a year, recited by thirty Scholars. Many of these children bave been absent some part of the time; consequently, the proportion is much greater than it appears to be. The longest leason in this quarter has been 250 verses; and the largest number of verses by one scholar, is 1,123, or 4,492 in a year. Many Scholars, in former quarters, have recited 500 verses, &c. at a lesson; & many now average 100. It is not in the power of the Superintendent to beneficial effects of this Institution have appear ed in the conduct of the Scholars : one only will be mentioned. A boy, who had, from his childhood, been very obstinate and refractory, and continued so long after he entered the School became through the blessing of God on the counnever give over their efforts till public opinion sels and admonitions of his teacher, by degrees recognizes the truth, that personal religion is an orderly, and obedient to the rules of the School, formation was effected, and he now blesses the LOLMES & HOMER, have received by the and at length it was apparent that an entire rehour, in which he first entered this School. His ships Falcon and Triton, from Liverpool, parents have informed us that his conduct is now have expressed a grateful sense of their obliga- terms for cash or approved credit. tions to the Instructor through whose instrumen tality this change was effected. * One hundred and twenty-five has been the us-

ual number in past years, during the warm season.

INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday, the second of February, the Rev. Joseph W. Curtis, was installed by the Grand River Presbytery, over the Church and Society of Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio. The several parts of the service were respectvely performed as follows; the Rev. Joseph offered the introductory prayer; the Rev. reat. Harvey Coe, preached the sermon, from Col. iv. 17; the Rev. Giles H. Cowles, offered the installing prayer; the Rev. Luther Humphrey, gave the charge to the Pastor; Rev. Randolph Stone, gave the charge to the people; Rev. Alvan Hyde gave the right hand of fellowship, and the Rev. ph. T. Woodruff, offered the concluding prayer.

The weather was remarkably favorable, and the assembly numerous. The sileut and deep exclusively for young Ladies .- Also in plain and attention that pervaded the audience, showed the lively interest they felt in the exercises of the day. The joy and satisfaction manifested by the people, showed the high value they set upon tude with which they received their Pastor, and seemed to afford a prophetic indication of the deign of the Great Head of the Church, speedily to bless the union formed, to the salvation of souls.

The late persecutions of the Jews in Germany. which have probably been somewhat exaggera-ted, it would seem have entirely ceased; and the Emperor of Austria is adopting a liberal sysan hundred under conviction. In the College tem of treatment towards them. Rabbins, before their appointment to particular synagogues, are to be examined, as to their proficiency in philoophical sciences and theology-are to be allowed stipends-the Jewish youths are placed upon the same footing with others-and the Jewish Prayer books are ordered to be translated into the vernacular tongue.

The Germans of the Protestant faith, who reside at Rome, rejoice at the establishment of a what must we do ?-Also that in Malden about Lutheran place of worship there, under the auspices of the Prussian Ambassador. This is particularly gratifying to the numerous artists who visit Rome to study, and who do not wish to embrace the Catholic religion. The following fact is related—the priests to save the soul of a young artist who was ill of a fever, went so far as to make him adopt the religion of the Pope, while the young man was in a state of delirium. On his recovery, he was informed to his great surprize, that he was a Roman Catholic, and that God had suffered him to be sick for the sole purpose of saving his soul.

Poer Sarah .- As a number of applications have cen made for copies of the Recorder containing more effectually to prevent future impositions, the "History of Poor Sarah," we would state that this interesting Narrative is now published in a Tract of 12 pages by Lincoln & Edmands.

> Wednesday Lecture - Esser-Street - April 26. Preacher, Rev. Wm. GREENOUGH, of Newton.

From WASHINGTON, April 15. "The House of Representatives yesterday de-

" A motion was immediately laid on the table.

"We do not consider the decision, above men tioned, as conclusive of the intention of the House of Representatives, finally to act on the bill, during the session, but as expressive of their desire to do so.

"A decision was contemporaneously had in the Senate, favorable to the Manufacturing Interest, requiring the Army to be clothed exclusively in articles of Domestic Manufacture.

" A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, authorizing a Loan of Two Mil-On making his annual Report of the condition er purposes. The "other purposes" are, that dollars, for the year 1820, for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of the Public Debt of the United States, as shall remain unexpended on the 31st day of December. 1820, shall on that day be carried to the credit of the surplus fund.

"The bill for the relief of the Surviving Officers of the revolution, has been rejected, in the House of Representatives; we may say, deci-sirely rejected: for, after its failure, on the exhibition of such zeal and ability in its favor, backed by the unwearied industry of a special agent in its support, there is little hope of its ever being a gain brought forward with a prospect of success." [Intell.

SPANISH TREATY. At the last date from Washington the Spanish Treaty was not ratified. The Spanish Minister had been presented to and recognized by the Secretary of State; but had not been introduced to the President. We do not credit the reports circulated on the subject of the ratification of the

The Army .- Congress by a late act has reduced the appropriation for the recruiting service to \$24,000. In consequence all the minor recruiting parties have been abolished by General Or-

PIRATES EXECUTED.

The execution of Ferguson and Denny, took place at Baltimore, on the 13th inst. agreeably to sentence. Strong interest was made, by petition, to the President, for their pardon; but inexorable justice demanded the vengence of the law against a crime, that unhappily has become much contrition for their unlawful conduct, and met their fate with firmness and composure.

At the Circuit Court now setting at New-Haven, Dewey Hall has plead guilty to an indictment for stealing the mail, and has been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for five years. He is about twenty years of age.

At Wilmington, on the 8th inst. a part of the large boarding house, occupied by Mrs. Vance, was blown down by a gust of wind, and Mrs. V. who was standing in the piazza, was crushed to Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated March 23.

"Our accounts from Cadiz are to the 24th ult. via Gibralter-when every thing appeared to go in favor of the Constitutionalists. From the Main, we have nothing. The market is reviving a little, although money is very scarce, and produce dull. Cod Fish is very much wanted, and would sell at \$4 50 cash."

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Mary Ann Oliver, aged 18; Mrs. Rebecca Hill, aged 48; Mr. Lewis Leair, a native of Greece .- In Cambridge, Mr. JohnBowers, 40 .- In Roxbury, Mr. Charles Brown, 28 .-In Brighton, Mrs. Martha Randall, 80 .- In Salem, Miss Elizabeth Kimball, 55 .- In Newbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Ilsley, 84; Widow Judith Smith -in Worcester, Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, formerly Lieut. Governor of Mussachusetts.-in Fennaylvania, Rev. E. H. Teidman, pastor of the Gernan Lutheran congregation, aged 32 In Weymouth, April 10th, Micah Pratt, aged

18, son of Mr. Isnac Pratt .- In Amherst, Mass, 26th ult. Deacon Elijah Eastman, aged 43.

HARD WARE.

No. 33, UNION STREET A general assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware the reverse of what it was formerly; and they GOODS, which they offer for sale upon good terms for cash or approved credit. April 22.

Hard Ware.

M. NEWELL, No. 28, Broad-street, has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of CUTLERY, HARD WARE, AND FANCY GOODS, which he offers at the lowest prices for cash or credit. April 15.

THE CLAIMS OF SEAMEN. Sermon preached Nov. 7, 1819, in New York, A for the benefit of the Marine Missionary Society, by Edward D. GRIFFIN, D. D. for sale, price 25 cents, by S. T. Armstrone, Cornhill.

School for Young Ludies.

MISS E. WADSWORTH, will open her academy, near Milton Meeting House, on the second Monday in May. She will instruct in all the various solid branches usually taught in Academies ornamental needle work. She is willing to give assurances of constant diligence and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of her responsible office; and hopes, under the smiles of Providence, ministry of the Gospel, as well as the grati- her pupils will make such advances in literary and moral attainments, as to secure the approba tion of her Patrons. Board may be had in kind and respectable families.

References, Rev. Samuel Gile, Henderson Inches, Esq. Milton; Samuel H. Babcock, Esq. Boston. Milton April 22, 1820.

Brussels Carpets Made. THE Subscriber, grateful to his Friends for past favors, begs a continuance of employ in his line of business; and a Daughter of his would be glad to wait on Ladies in making Kidderminster Carpets at the usual prices. Paper-Hangings put on in the neatest manner. BENJ. BECKFORD, Upholsterer.

No. 25, Cambridge-Street, April 15.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of JAMES RICH-ARDS, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
JUNATHAN WILD, It. Administrator.

Braintree, April 22, 1820.

NOTICE is horeby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOEL CHAPEN, late of Wrentham, in the County of Norfolk, a Minor, deceased, and has taken upon himselfthat trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon make payment to Josian J. Fieke, Adm. Wrentham, April 22, 1820.

RELIGION.

An Occasional Hymn, by James Monigomery. Through shades and solitude profound, The fainting traveller winds his way; Bewildering meteors glare around.

And tempt his wandering feet astray; Welcome, thrice welcome to his eye, The sudden moon's inspiring light, When forth she sallies through the sky, The guardian angel of the night. Thus mortals, blind and weak, below Pursue the phantom Bliss in vain; The world's a wilderness of wo, And life a pilgrimage of pain; Till mild Religion from above, Descends a sweet engaging form, The messenger of heavenly love,

The bow of promise in a storm. The guilty passions wing their flight, Sorrow, remorse, affliction cease; Religion's yoke is soft and light, And all her path's are paths of peace. Ambition, pride, revenge depart, And folly flies her chastening rod; She makes the humble, contrite heart,

A temple of the living Gon. Beyond the narrow vale of time, Where bright celestial ages roll, To scenes eternal, scenes sublime, She points the way and leads the soul. At her approach, the Grave appears The gate of Paradise restored; Her voice the watching Cherub hears, And drops his double flaming sword.

Baptized with her renewing fire, May we the crown of glory gain; Rise when the host of heaven expire, And reign with Gop, forever reign.

MISCELLANY.

DUELLING.

A new Tract has just been published by Messrs. LINCOLS & EDMANDS, comprising four short Sermons, the first of which relates to the Death of Commodore Decatur. This we present to our readers as admirably adapted to the occasion, and we hope the Tract will be extensively circulated among our "honorable" men.

Matthew x. 28. Fear not them, which kill body and soul in hell.

A coward blasts his character. But many are brave through a cowardly spirit.-They encounter danger in order to avoid the magnanimity, the heroism, to encoun- perdition in hell. ter disgrace, in the discharge of duty .-Some will not only rush into the jaws of death, but into the flames of bell, rather than encounter a sneer, or the imputation is founded in Christian principle, will not

upon himself to crush him forever? The brave DECATUR, who amidst fire and death, fought like a grim lion of Africa, in cester Spy. the harbor of Tripoli,—the brave DecaTure, who was ever ready to launch his country's taunder against his country's taunder against his country's swers that, although he had had frequent and free enemy, and who was calm and fearless in conversations concerning him and his conduct, ingly plunged into the water in search of those the very tempest of battle,—the brave he never was guilty of so much egotism as to say, most dear to him. The first that he found was DECATUR, grew pale at the thought, that a "I could insult you (or any other man) with imman, who sought his blood, might post his punity."

Letter 3d is Barron's reply, professing to be name as a coward! The unotterable missatisfied with the answer. ery, which he might bring upon a most ac- Letter 4th is from Decatur, saying he mean complished woman, whose happiness he no more than to disclaim the specific and particuhad pledged his honor and his faith to pro- lar expression above given. mote,—the violation of his country's laws, val of four months, is from Barron, complaining third time plunged into the water in search of his which he was pledged to regard, (and of Decatur's hostility towards him, and of his cawhich higher men are pledged to execute,) lumnies, as well since, as before the dates of the —the contempt of the divine laws, which former letters. Alluding to reports that Decatur the Almignty required him to obey, and had lately said he was willing to fight him, (B.) whose penalty cannot be evaded,—the possibility, that he might be torn away from the tenderness of female friendship, and precipitated from the glory of his country's honors into hopeless misery;—all these considerations, however much they may whose penalty cannot be evaded, the considerations, however much they may have weighed with him and staggered him, yet were overcome by a pusillanimous fear of disgrace. I say this, because I would not attribute to him the fell malignity, which urges some to private combat. Yet this fear is called "a chivalrous spirit of honor !" Thus is darkness put for light, and light for darkness. But they, who speak thus, forget that there is no honor, which is valuable and durable, save that which cometh from God. The laurels of victory any further communication from Barron cometh from God. The laurels of victory it should be a "direct call to the field." do not now encircle the brow of DECATUR, nor do the sweet notes of applause waken his ear in the grave. But had he died a humble, heroic follower of Jesus Christ, who sought not honor from man, he would the great day of final judgment, when all earth-born courage will sink in dismay, his rapt ear would be greeted with the words of his Master-Come, thou blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom, prepared for the thee from the foundation of the world.

I do not say that Decatur is lost. The man who repents and believes in the name of Christ at the last hour of his life, will be saved. I know not his reflections, his feelings, after the fatal wound. I remember the penitent thief on the cross, to

is only to kill the body. But seldom is this evil to be apprehended. How much less should we dread a sneer of ridicule from those who cannot estimate true worth dread "the finger of scorn," pointed by those, whose scorn is honor? How much less should we dread the tauntings and revilings of men, who need our pity and our prayers? Fear ye not the reprouch of men, have re neither be ye afraid of their revilings. For the moth shall eat them up like a garment, and the worm shall eat them like wool.

But fear Almighty God. He can bring upon you affliction, disease, and agony. He can shoot the arrows of pain into every nerve. He can crumble your body into and send you away. He can translate you state of existence, and is able to destroy both body and soul in hell. Yea, I say unto you, fear Him.

Fearing Him, will you dare to profane into every idle conversation as an expleselves in adoration,-taking in vain the name of Him, at whose reproof the pillars of heaven tremble and are astonished?

yourself to a spirit of revenge, imprecating curses upon your brother, rendering evil for evil, when, unless you forgive, you cannot be forgiven?

Fearing Him, will you dare to make a jest of things serious ?- Can you be ashamed of the Bible, his book, which reveals his mercy, and teaches you the way of salvation ?- Can you be ashamed to be known as a man of prayer, a worshipper of the Almighty, the Eternal, the Most Holy ?-Can you be ashamed of JesusChrist, when, in just retribution, as he shall come in the glery of his Father, he will be ashamed of you?

Fearing Him, can you stifle the ingenuous convictions of your own mind, efface the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but from your heart every moral impression, rather fear Him, which is able to destroy both and, putting on your chains, deliver yourself a slave to the world, and a slave to the devil, the god of this world.

No, the fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom. By the fear of the Lord men dedisgrace; but they have not the courage, part from the snares of death, and escape

From the Connecticut Mirror.

BARRON AND DECATUR.

of cowardice. It is because they do not fear Him, who is able to destroy both soul and ed by the friends of Commodore Decatur, conbody in hell. A brave man, whose bravery taining the correspondence which passed between these officers previous to their late duel. It is stated that the design of making these letters shrink away from the king of terrors, will public, is, to do away certain impressions, which not be afraid of the face of man; but to be exist and are extending, calculated to injure the fool-hardy towards Almighty God, to con-reputation of the deceased Commodore. We know temn the red lightning of his wrath, -is not what effect the perusal of this correspondence this a proof of courage or of wisdom? may have upon other minds; in our view they Will a wise man bring upon himself eter- Decatur, but on the other hand much to lessen nal perdition, in order to escape the evil the value of his character both as an officer and of momentary disgrace,—an evil of the gentleman. The extreme length of the correspindence of a feather, compared with the mountainous evil, which he draws down that a part of it is suppressed) necessarily exmountainous evil, which he draws down cludes it from our paper, and in lieu of the whole we give the following condensed account of the correspondence, which we copy from the Wor-

and that he (D.) hoped Barron would yet act

tive service ; and denies that he had any wish to persons who had arrived from the shore, alarmed fight Barron. Letter 7th is from Decatur, retracting one as-

section made in the preceding letter.

Letter 8th is from Barron, acknowledging the

receipt of the two last preceding. Letter 9th is a long and indignant answer to all the charges and reproaches of Decatur ; and concludes with expressing his readiness to meet Decatur in the field.

Letter 10th is Decatur's reply, concluding with an intimation that no notice would be taken of any further communication from Barron, unless Letter 11th is the challenge, and

Letter 12th the acceptance of it. In perusing this correspondence, while we cannot justify Barron, it is impossible not to feel that Decatur conducted every way unworthy his character. When we say this, we would not be it, that she became almost a wreck, and quite unnew, in the presence of God, be decorated understood as yielding to any one in admiration governable; the master gave up all for lost, as with unwithering, eternal laurels, -and in of the services of Decatur. But no services-no splendor of name, can blind us to the melancholy truth, that to his ewn rash and unjustifiable pro vocation of Barron, is to be attributed the fatal much, and said he should be drowned; the oth-controversy which ensued. Had he not have er said, "Don't cry Jack; I am not afraid. It written his second letter to Barron, which seems is now eight o'clock, and they are praying for to invite a quarrel after Barron had professed us on board some ship in the Thames; you know himself satisfied; nay, had he afterwards indulged less in taunting reproaches towards the man, who, whether justly or unjustly, had suffered so much; his countrymen would have respected him the more for his magnanimity, and, perhaps, they would not have had now to weep over his

early tomb. It is worthy of notice that both Barron and De-

Fear not man. The extent of his power was at liberty to decline when challenged! And only to kill the body. But seldom is this too, notwithstanding duelling is "no criterion of courage!" What miserable delusion.

We are extremely happy to announce to the from those who cannot estimate true worth public, that through the intercession of our truly barefooted. However patient I had been till then of character? How much less should we gallant Com. Macdonough, a mutual reconciliation I had become very dissatisfied with my lot, and dread "the finger of scorn," pointed by has taken place between Commodores Rodgers entered the temple of Cuffa extremely melancho and Barron, which adds another unfading laurel to the brow of our favorite hero. We also learn, that the officers who some time since returned from the Mediterranean, have been restored, and have received orders to proceed to different com-N. Y. Gaz.

CONDITION OF THE JEWS AT TANGIER

In the Review of the Travels of Ali Bey, (30th No. of the Quarterly Review) the reviewer observes: -- "The Jews at Tangier are not confined to a particular part of the town, but live interdust. He can change your countenance, mingled with the other inhabitants-a privilege which they enjoy in no other part of the Maho-medan world. This privilege, however, such as into a new and miserable and everlasting it is, tends to increase the misery and danger of their situation : for where they live separately, they are not exposed to any incidental insults and injuries, as long as they remain within their own district-a Jewry being almost as safe from the intrusion of a good Mussulman as a pig-sty his sacred name, dragging inconsiderately but where they are liable to meet and jostle in the street, quarrels are perpetually arising, and tive, or to give point and force to your the judge never decides in favor of the Jew .language, that name, at the mention of which, the hosts of heaven prostrate themand strike a Jew, who, whatever be his age and infirmities, dares not defend himself, and is not allowed to complain: he has seen the Mahomedan children amuse themselves with beating the lit-Fearing Him, will you dare to yield the sons of the synagogue. The Barbary Moors anomalous issue, and not, like other men, descended from Adam, but that the end for which they were created, was to serve the Mussulmen. They are obliged to wear a particular dress, every part of which, except the shirt, is black. In me towns they must walk barefoot, and every where take off their shoes when passing before a mosque, or the house of any Mussulman of distinction. When they meet a Moor of high rank, they must hastily turn away to a certain distance on the left of the road, leave their sandals on the ground, several paces off, bend the body forward, and in that humiliating posture remain till he has passed forward."

How remarkably this corresponds with the prediction of Moses their lawgiver, in the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy. "And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other. And among these nations thou shalt find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest : but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and fail-ing of eyes, and sorrow of mind: And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee ; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life."—Connecticut Mirror.

BENEVOLENT HEROISM.

Ulica, N.Y. April 4 .- The following remarkable instance of presence of mind and heroic persererance, almost without parallel, is related by an eve witness:-

"On Sunday, the 13th of February last, a Mr. Budlong, his wife, child, sister, and brother-in-law were returning in a sleigh on the ice from a visit to a friend living near the Chippewa Bay, on the St. Lawrence river .- They had experienced some difficulty in getting on to the ice from the shore and Mr. B. having wetted his feet, seated him-self in the sleigh for the purpose of taking off his stockings, which were wet, giving up the reins to his brother, who from inattention or ignorance of the road, drove on to a place on the ice, where there had recently been an air hole, and which was not yet frezen sufficiently strong to bear; the ice broke under them, and the sleigh upset and sunk, with the the women and child. Mr. B. prung from the sleigh while sinking, exclaiming We are all lost," and fortunately reached the firm ice; the young man who was driving was unable to swim, but struggled until he was reached and drawn out of the water by Mr. B. who rethe child, which grasping, he rose to the surface, and brought it within reach of his brother ;- then drawing himself again on to the firm ice, he plunged again to the bottom, and, finding his wife, rose a second time with her in his arms, but apparently lifeless, leaving her in the care of his brother, who was calling aloud for assistance from the sister, whom, after some moments groping on the bottom, he found ; but in rising again to the surface, he struck his head against the ice. Sensible of the extreme peril of his situation, and that the current had carried him below the aperture, by the cries of the brother .- They were all carried to a neighboring house, where the women and child were with some difficulty resuscitated. Upon measuring the depth of the water where the sleigh had broken through the ice, it was found to be fourteen feet.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

The following anecdote was related before the Lon don Tract Society.

Three months ago in a dreadful gale of wind (in which a vessel called the Betsey, was lost and all hands perished except the master and carpenter;) was the ship whose master was often at the prayer meetings, and his vessel was al-ways open for these social exercises. The gale was so severe, and the ship so much injured by every human effort seemed in vain, and nothing but a watery grave awaited them. There were two little boys in this vessel; one cried very The captain heard the remark; it seemed to invigorate him; he and all hands, used every exertion, and it pleased God to abate the severity of the gale, and, in thirty eight hours afterwards, they were safe moored in the river, when they hoisted the signal flag for prayer, and had s member the penitent thief on the cross, to whom Jesus said, this day shalt thou be with their testimony against deelling. Barren and spoke to the last;—to the one whom are all the course of their testimony against deelling. Barren gainst deeliverance. A friend who was on board at the gainst properties their testimony against deelling. Barren gainst deeliverance. A friend who was on board at the gainst properties to the last;—to the one who make the above remark, said, "Was it you point the gainst gainst deeliverance. A friend who was on board at the gainst gai meeting for praise and thanksgiving for their great

COMPARATIVE HAPPINESS.

Lockman, the celebrated Persian moralist, re ates the following story of himself;- 'I was onc (says he) so poor, that I had not wherewith to buy me a pair of shoes, and was obliged to go barefooted. However patient I had been till then, ly and discontented. I then saw a man who has no legs. Reflecting on his condition, i no longe complained of wanting shoes, but gave thanks t God, from the bottom of my heart, that I could still walk, though barefooted. How much better is it, thought I, to be without shoes than with out legs! If this poor man could recover his legs. how extatic would be his joy, though he should nave no shoes.

ANECDOTE.

A good woman, who used to say she should never want-her God would supply her need; n persecuting times was taken up and carried before an unjust judge for attending a conventi-cle, as they styled her offence; who, on seeing her, rejoiced over her, and tauntingly said, I have often wished to have you in my power, and now I shall send you to prison and then how will you be fed? to which she replied, if it is my heavenly Father's pleasure, I shall be fed from your table; -and that was literally the case, for the judge' wife being present at her examination, and being greatly struck with the good woman's firmness ook care to send her victuals from her table, so that she was comfortably supplied all the time she was in confinement; and in this she found her reward; for the Lord was pleased to work on her soul to her real conversion .- Rel. Rem.

Boarding-School for Young Ladies. the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, that on the second Wednesday of May next, she will open a Boarding-School in Saugus, eight miles from Boston, for Young Ladies; where she will teach Reading, Chirography, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, English Grammar, Punctuation, Rhetoric, Composition, &c. Also, Needle-work, if required.

Those who may please to grant their patronage, will receive her grateful acknowledgements with an assurance of her unwearied endeavor o promote the piety, morality, and literary im revement of those intrusted to her care. Terms of Board and Tuition \$2.50 per week.

Saugus, April 15, 1820. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Joseph Emen son, Preceptor of Byfield Academy, to a friend of Miss CHEEVER. March 28, 1820.

You may be assured I never had a pupil whom I could more cordially recommend. pplied to several weeks ago to recommend one my pupils for a Preceptress. I mentioned Miss MEEVER and two others. You may therefore draw the inference, that among eighty young ladies I considered her literally one of the first three for such an office."

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 3, Winter-street.

MRS. SCOTT'S Summer Term will commence May 1st, for the tuition of Young Ladies in the following branches, viz:-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Rhetoric, Orthography, Geography, with Globes and Maps, Ancient and Modern History, Composition, Astronomy, Botany, Chymistry, Embroidery, Tambouring, Rug Work, Working Muslin, Plain Sewing, Crayons, Chalks, Transparency, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, on Paper, Silk and Velvet.

Terms for the different branches, \$7 to \$12.

Board per quarter, \$32 50.

HAMPTON ACADEMY.

THE first summer term at this institution will commence on Tuesday, 3d of May next .-A Preceptress who has had several years experience in a similar institution, will take charge of the Female Apartment. Tultion, \$3 per quarter. Board from \$1, 20 to \$1, 50 per week. Six or eight Boarders can be accommodated in the fa-mily of the Preceptor. Books and Stationary furnished at the lowest prices. To those who have of late so generously presented the Academy with an elegant & complete Electrical Machine and an Economical Chemical Apparatus, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks. He would also, for particular reasons, give notice, that no scholar, unless well qualified, will receive from him a re-

commendation as a Teacher of youth. April 15. JOSHUA COFFIN, Instructor.

New Paper in Hanover, (N. H.) THE DARTMOUTH GAZETTE having been discontinued, the Subscriber, at the solicitation of several literary gentlemen, proposes to publish a weekly newspaper in Hanover, under the title of the DARTMOUTH HERALD.

Besides advertisements, the Herald will embrace accounts of the proceedings of our National and State Legislatures, and the most interesting articles of News foreign and domestic; notices of Improvements in the Arts and Sciences, especialy Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts most practised in our own Country; and Essays, original and selected, upon the Mechanical and Liberal Arts, Literature, Politics, Morals & Religion.

The Original Articles will be furnished by a Society of Gentlemen; and it is confidently expected will not be unworthy of the interesting bjects, to which a considerable space will be Plaids-French water proof, and English Control allotted in this Paper.

Hanover, N.H. RIDLEY BANNISTER.

April 7, 1820.

CONDITIONS.

The DARTMOUTH HERALD will be printed with a fair type, on a Royal Sheet of good paper, and issued every Wednesday morning. The price to Single Subscribers, who receive

their papers at the office or by mail, will be two dollars per annum, payable in three months. Those who pay in advance will be entitled twelve and a half per cent discount.

To Companies of twenty-five Subscribers, who receive their papers at the office, and pay for them on delivery, the price will be one dellar and fifty cents per annum for each Paper. Postriders will be supplied on liberel terms. The work will be commenced as soon as sufficient encouragement is given to justify the undertaking.

Hanever, April 4, 1820.
The Subscribers, being satisfied that the above proposed paper will be conducted with fidelity and ability on the part of the publisher, cordialrecommend it to the patronage of the Public.

Mills Olcett, William Allen, Benjamin I. Gilbert, Samuel Alden,

Roswell Shurtleff, Reuben D. Mussey, John S. Lang,

THE FARMER'S MANUEL.

Ebenezer Adam

Charles B . Hadduc

BEING a Plain Practical Treatise on the art of Husbandry, designed to promote an acquaintance with the modern improvements in of the six following months, from 6 to 9 of Thomas Williams of the six following months, from 6 to 9 of Thomas Williams of Thomas Will Agriculture, together with remarks on Gardening, and a Treatise on the management of Bees.

By Farderick Butler, A. M.

For sale by R. P. & C. Willams. Price 75

Cents, together with a mondern improvements in of the six following months, from 0 in the six following months, from 0 i

DUREN & BACON. T their Warehouse, No. 25 State State A T their waterouse, No. 20 otate Site of for for sale, a very extensive assorts DOMESTIC GOODS, viz.

ps. superfine black and blue Broade 250 do. Satinets, 40 bales 4.4 brown She 20 bales 3-4 and 7-8. do. Shirtings, 10 cases 3-4 and 7-8 bleached do

B do. 4-4 do. Sheetings, 35 do. Ginghams, Stripes and Checks, Tickings, Denims, Threads, &c. ALSO,

8000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos. 60 Cases Men's naped and water prooflie 6000 pair Men's thick Shoes, 4000 do. 2500 do Ladies' and Misses' Morocco & Ri do. thin

500 do. do. Morocco Walking do. Likewise, -30 bales Prime Cotton. Cash advanced on Consignments.

AMERICAN GOODS. AMES CLAP, No. 4, Broad Street, State Street,) has for sale a general a ment of Domestic Cotton and Books (comprising Cotton and Twist Filling and Ku Yarns; bleached and brown Sheetings and ings, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Kerseys and Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c. &c. are offered by the bale or piece, at reas prices, for cash or on a credit.

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Purchasers are respectfully invited to call. April 15. 6teop

NOTICE. THE copartnership heretofore existing the firm of

BALDWIN & JONES, being dissolved by the decease of the senior p ner, Mr. JABEZ BALDWIN-all persons inde to said firm are hereby requested to make ment—and all persons having clams as said firm, will present them for settlement to JOHN JONES, Surviving Parket Boston, 1820.

Valuable Stock of Rich Goo At very Low Prices. The subscriber offers for sale (at very reds

rices) the whole Stock in trade of the late of BALDWIN & JONES, at No. 37, Market Str in order to close the copartnership concer Viz:-complete sets of sterling Silver Services; Silver Pitchers; Cans; Cuns; kards ; Porringers ; Butter Boats , Fish Kin Forks ; soup and cream Ladles ; table, les gravy Spoons ; rich Silver edge Waiten; Tea Sets ; Castors ; Liquor Stands ; fruit cake Baskets ; Salt Stands; silver-plated white metal Church Furniture; best qua gold border Tea Trays; Wine Coolen; de knife and bread Trays; common do.; beti handle Knifes and Forks; Brittanna Wa Lamps and Candlesticks; Work Boxes; nch

common Snuffers and Trays; eleganting best patent Lever Watches, gold and the gold lapine, repeating and plain Gold Water good English Silver do.; French do.; gu fancy case do.; fine gold Watch Chins, S and Keys; a great assortment of low piced in Ladies' Gold Watches, Chains, Seals and Ke Superb sets of Pearl, and Pearl and Stone U ments: rich pearl, paste, jet, fine and plain (Jewellery, of all descriptions; amber, jet amulet Necklaces and Ornaments; Jortis and dress Combs; pearl, paste and jet Head naments: Indispensable and Purse Tops; Purs Pocket Books : Thread Cases ; Penknives Razors; gilt and steel Watch Trimmings; Webbing Watch Chains; Watch Makers T and Materials; a great variety of fancy ar

in the line. Also—a complete assortment of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. N. B .- The greater part of this stock is most recent importation-from the best man turers, and well worthy the attention of deal

April 15. Coats, Surtouts, Frock-Coats, Penale

and Waistcoats. M. C. HALL, has for sale, at the last Clothes & Hat Warehouse, in the buildings, No. 2, Brattle Etreet feecond don Court Street,) received by the Inton, from L pool. Eleven cases elegant Fancy Vestings Prints, Cambrics and British Cottons-Engl Silk Vestings, Toilinet and Valencia de-black Silk Vests, \$3 to 4-200 black, blue, and white Kerseymere, do. 3\$ to 4-3 Buff and white Valencia Toilinet and Quill 2 to 3-twilled and plain black and gre Silks-900 yards Remnants, for Liningselastic Silk Garters-50 black and white Hose and Half do .- 20 do. elegant Sik Sha Scarfs and Mantles—60 superfine blue and lored Surtouts, \$20 to 28—40 Frock Coak, to 28—superfine blue, black, and colored to \$15 to 24—400 pair black, blue and colored taloons, \$7 to 10—Stockinet do. \$4-10 Nankin Pantaloons, \$3—Camblet do. \$4-10 and Camblet Jackets and Frock Coats—10 real West of England Cloths and Kenegas fashionable colors—10 do. elegant Fresh do.—London superfine Beaver Hals, 47,

100 lbs. rich Mohair Twist-100 gross and Coat and Vest Buttons-Pearl do. 500 lbs shall's patent Thread-1600 gross Pantalon tons-black Silk Velvet-blue Plainslets-400 pieces Toilinet, Valencia Sik Summer fancy Vestings—as good an asset of fine Cloths, Kerseymeres and Vestings is be found in the U. States, wholesale and re cheap for cash

do. 2-Plaid and Camblet Cloaks, \$10!

Clothes made in the latest London on and best manner, at No. 3 Braillefaithful workmen. Wanted, four first rate men, to whom the highest wages and com employ will be given.

PEW TO LET. well situated Pew in the north A Park Street Church. Enquire of St Jepson, Nassau Street.

Pew in Park-Street Church. FOR Sale Cheap, a well situated Pew, lower floor of Park-Street Church. ment will be received in West-India, English American Goods. Apply at this office. March 11.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Not to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS WAR VINSON, late of Weymouth, in the County Norfolk, Cordwainer, deceased, intestale, sented insolvent, hereby give notice, that months are allowed by said Judge of Probal the Commissioners to receive and examin JACOB LOUD, Chairms